

Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms, labeled (a) through (l), arranged in a 6x2 grid. The left column contains histograms (a), (c), (e), (g), (i), and (k), representing the distribution of non-zero elements in the matrix A . The right column contains histograms (b), (d), (f), (h), (j), and (l), representing the distribution for the matrix $A + B$. Each histogram has an x-axis labeled 'Number of non-zero elements' ranging from 0 to 1000, and a y-axis labeled 'Frequency' ranging from 0 to 100. The distributions are generally unimodal and centered around 500-600 non-zero elements. The histograms in the right column (b, d, f, h, j, l) show slightly higher frequencies and are more concentrated around 500-600 non-zero elements compared to the left column (a, c, e, g, i, k).

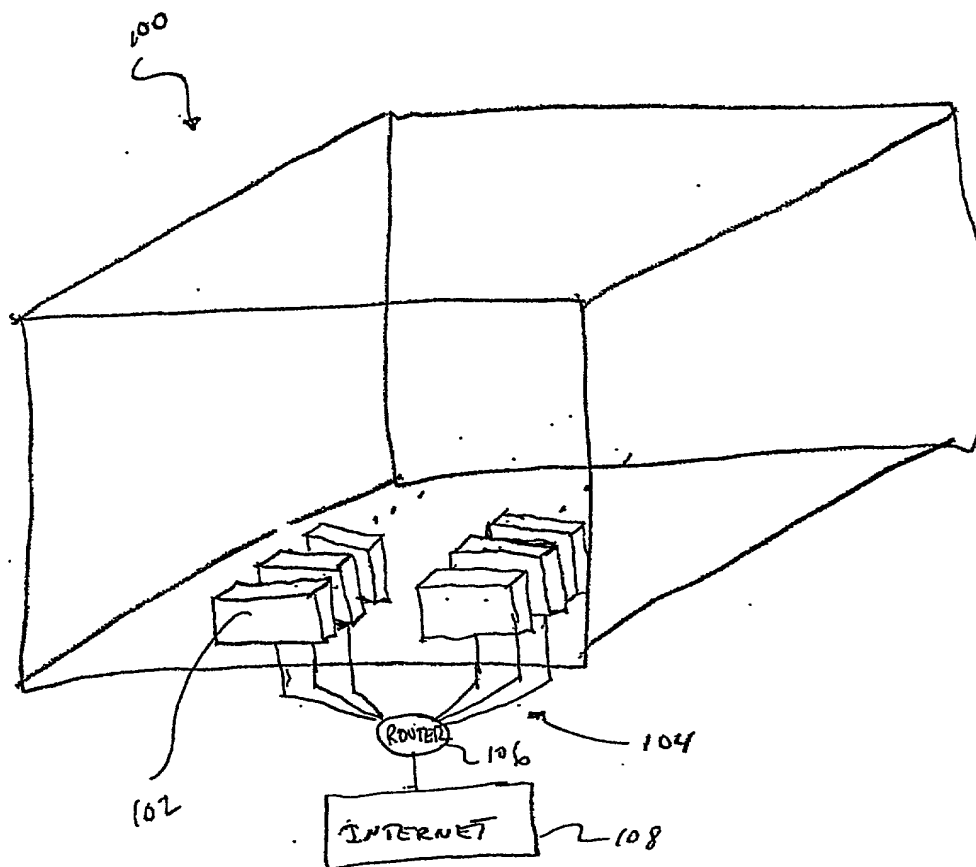


FIG 1
(PRIOR ART)

FIG 2.

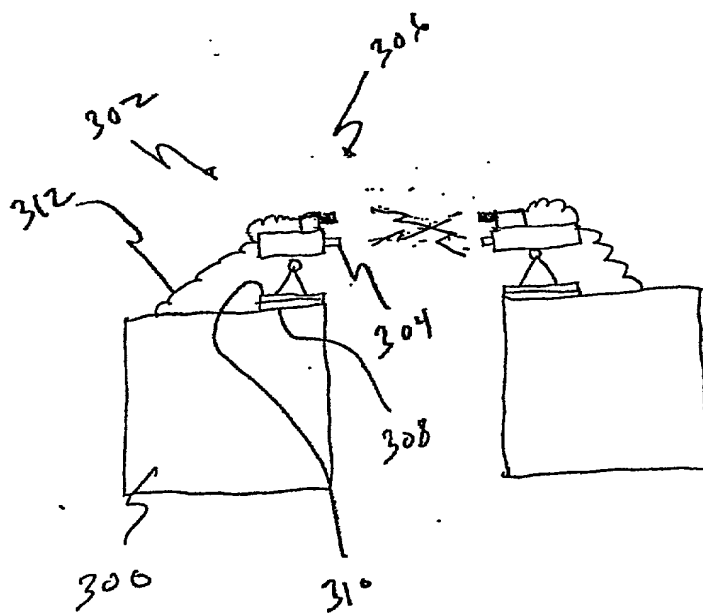
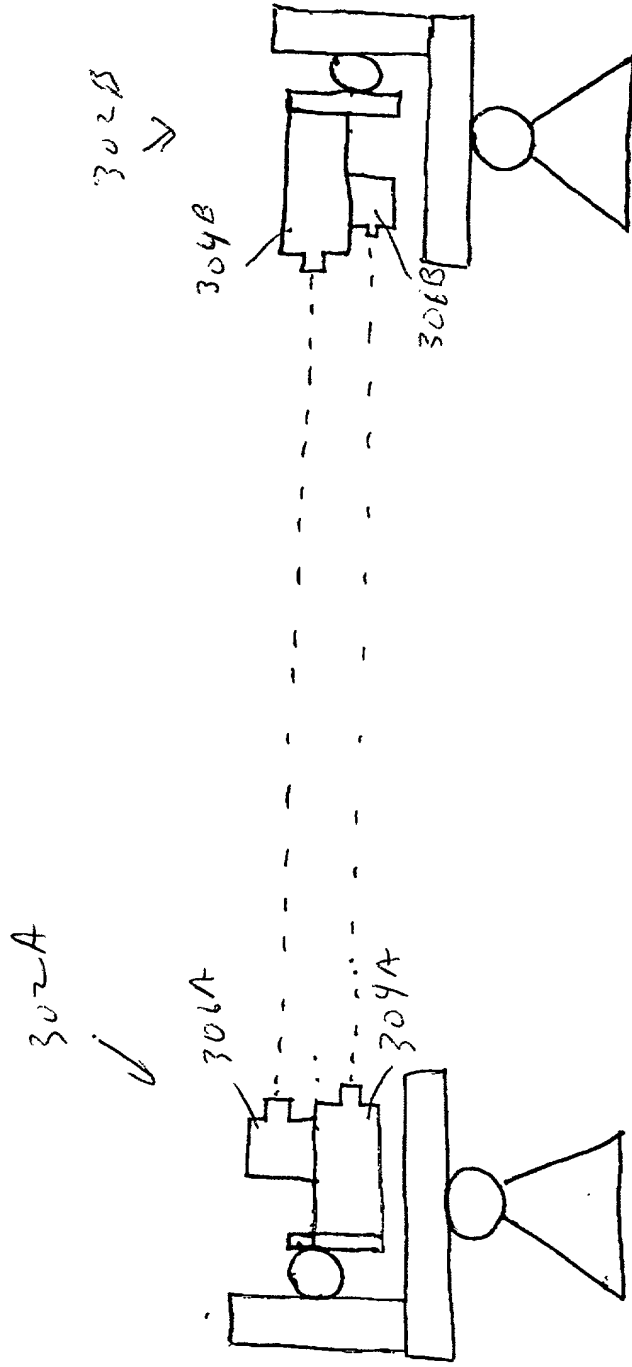


FIG 3

Fig 3A

102FF0-60E0360



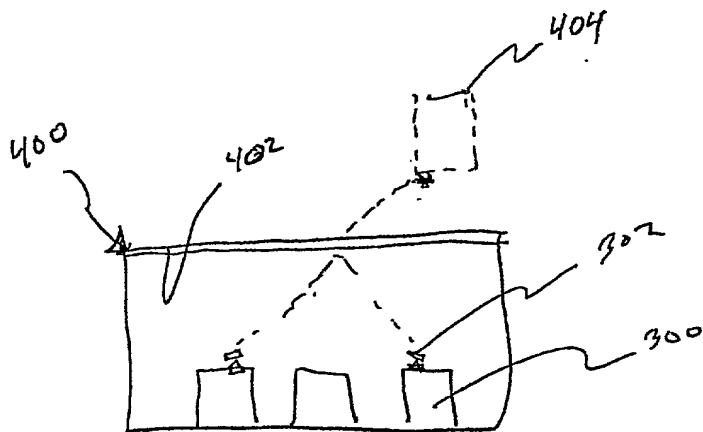


FIG 4

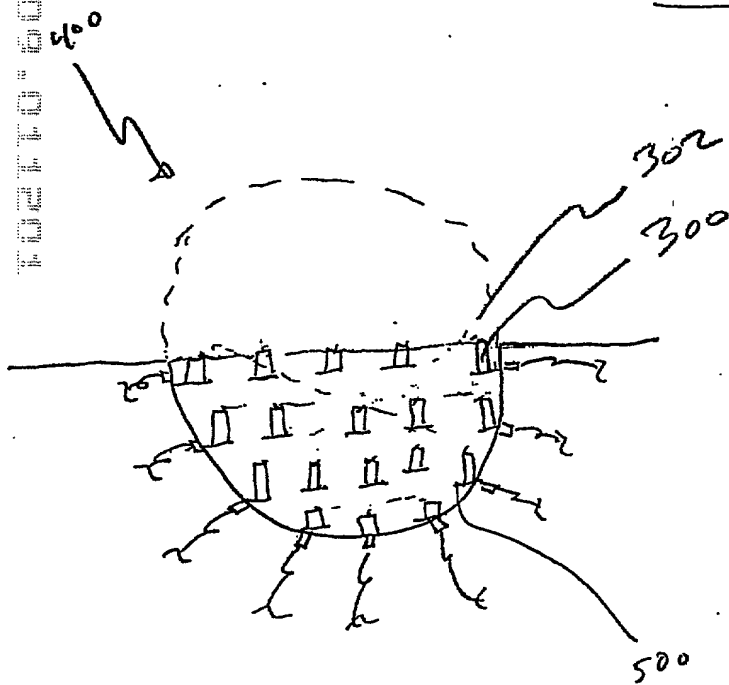


FIG 5

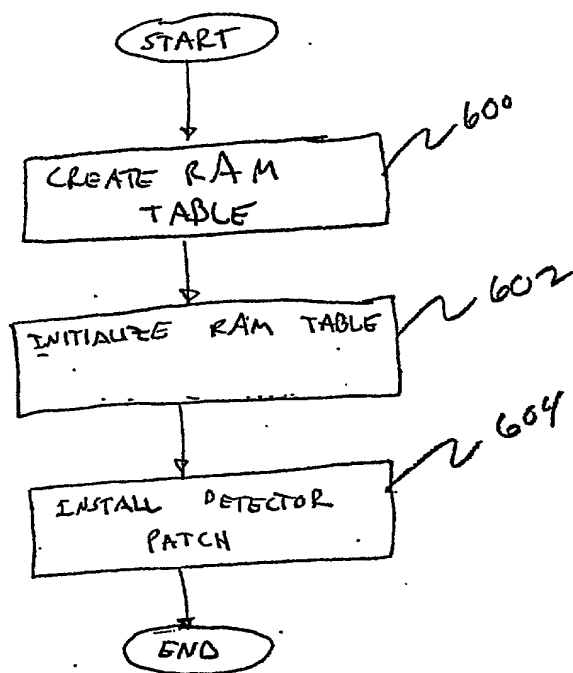


FIG 6

69760200 4439

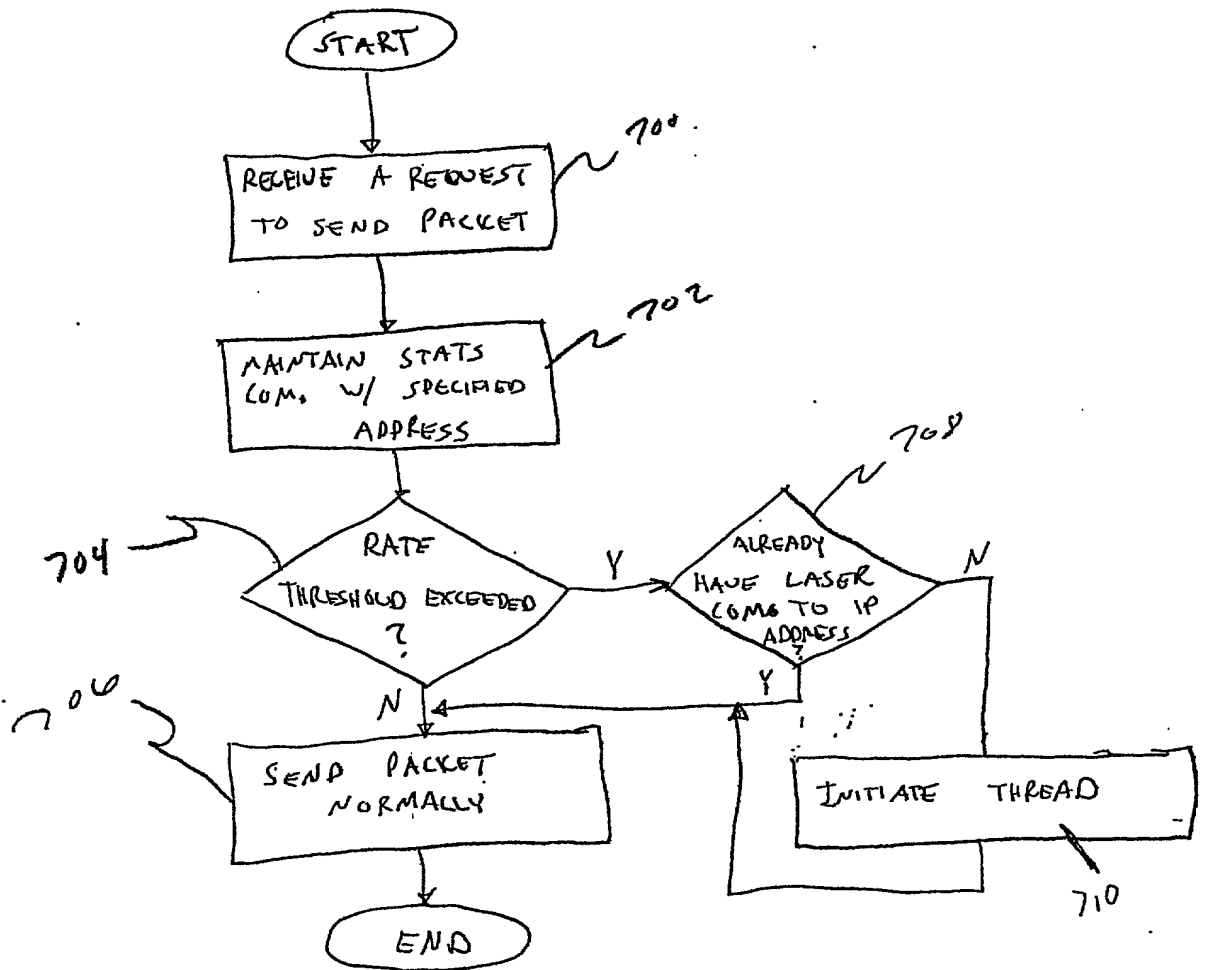


FIG 7.

10210 60209200

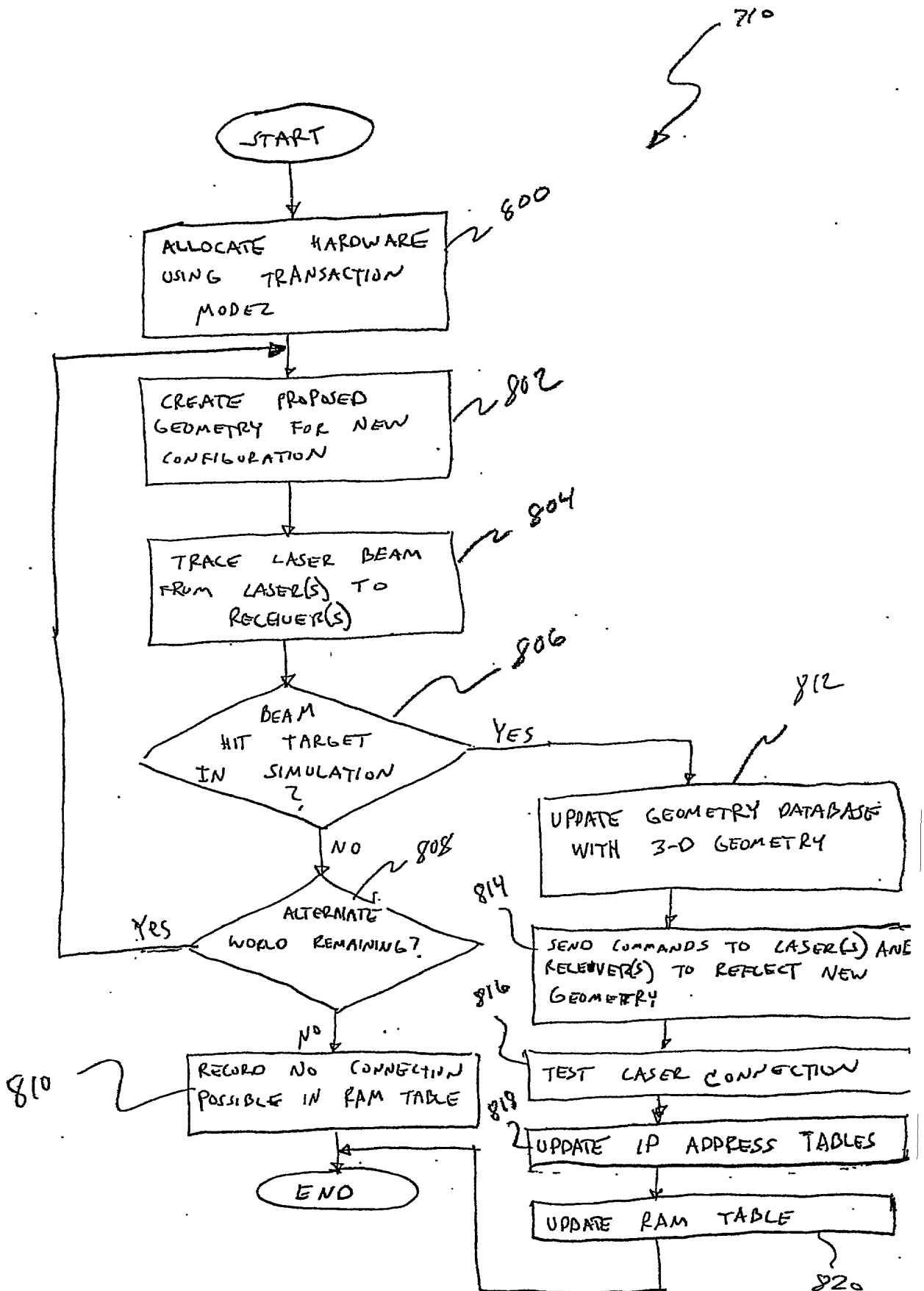


FIG 8